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under Elizabeth, his excellent accounts of the early methods of working iron and lead (he notes the use of a hammer driven by water power for the breaking of ore as early as 1496), and his descriptions (long needed) of the various processes in mediaeval cloth-making and in the preparation of leather. It ought to be remarked, in passing, that he corrects an old fallacy about the "burellers" which led Mr. Unwin astray some years ago (p. 136; cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization in the 16th and 17th Centuries*, p. 28). These morsels will serve to give a taste of the erudition which flavors the whole book.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature about the book is its absolute freedom from any form of pedantry. Mr. Salzmann has, if anything, too scant respect for the methods of the dry-as-dust. He might have enlarged his footnotes to advantage and, had he chosen, he could easily have added a valuable bibliographical appendix. His method of treatment is delightful. Already in his *Mediaeval Byways* he has shown how lightly and gracefully he can drape the dry bones which he digs out of old graveyards, and he displays the same facility in this volume. One sample of his style will serve to illustrate this point: "The mediaeval craftsman was not called a master of craft for nothing! He had no more conscience than a plumber and his knowledge of ways that are dark and tricks that are vain was extensive and peculiar." It is not every writer of mediaeval history that can quote Bret Harte to such purpose!

CONYERS READ

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources, and Literature of English Mediaeval Economic History. Compiled by a seminar of the London School of Economics under the supervision of Hubert Hall. London: P. S. King & Son, 1914. 8vo, pp. xiii+350. 5s. net.

It was an admirable idea of Mr. Hall to combine a series of lectures on the theory of historical bibliography with practical experiment in "this needful exercise." Would that there were more teachers like him and more students like his! Most students show great disinclination to bibliographical research.

The book falls into three parts. The introduction deals with the instruments of research and the auxiliary sciences, and gives working bibliographies, inventories of records and state archives, inventories of local records and provincial archives, etc. Part II, "The Sources of Mediaeval Economic History," is composed of bibliographies of the

sources of England, England's "sister-kingdoms" (Scotland, Wales, Ireland), and England's continental neighbors. Part III deals with the modern literature pertaining to English mediaeval economic history, broadly grouped under central and local government, church, social conditions, physical conditions, and economic thought. The first part, dealing with method and sources, is undoubtedly the work of Mr. Hall and naturally is much the best part of the whole. Mr. Hall guards his students from overmuch blaming from the critic by conceding that "the selection made [in Part III] is not exhaustive and is even arbitrary." This would seem to be a delicate way of conveying the idea that a good deal of the work in the book is amateurish—which it certainly is. No uniform method of citing authors and titles is followed. The place of publication is sometimes given, sometimes omitted. Proper names are sometimes carelessly or erroneously given (2059, 2451). A serious omission is the failure to give the number of volumes in a work. Second editions sometimes have escaped notice. In the case of foreign works which have been translated there is often no information to that effect, e.g., Janssen's and Pastor's great works. On the other hand, Helmolt's *History of the World* is credited to the editor of the English translation. Classification has not infrequently been a stumbling-block to Mr. Hall's students. Miss Bateson's article in the *English Historical Review* on "The Laws of Breteuil" is put under law courts, and Professor George B. Adams' *Civilization during the Middle Ages* under manners and customs! Evidently no examination was made of the works themselves and the classifier was guided by the title only. Omission of much pertinent literature perhaps was necessary in a bibliography not intended to be "exhaustive," yet surely the *Paston Letters* ought to have been mentioned. These criticisms are not meant to be captious. In spite of its amateurish character and its manifest limitations, this bibliography will be of great convenience to the student.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Financial History of Ohio. By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. 8vo, pp. 358. \$1.80.

In this volume Professor Bogart has set forth a part of the results of his investigation of the financial history of Ohio. Part I contains three chapters relating to the "Financial and Economic History of Ohio," "Receipts and Expenditures," and "Financial Administration